

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

Volume XXXI.....No. 57

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—SOLON SINGLE—LIVE INDIAN.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE, No. 72 and 73 Broadway.—KING'S GARDENER—BLACK DORINO—PHENOMENON IN A SMOKE PROCE.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—ATONEMENT; OR, THE CHILD STEALER.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTERIA, 28 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—ETIOPIAN SINGING, DANCING, &c.—WHO KILLED COLE ROBIN?

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 28 Broadway.—SINGING DANCING, BURLINGUES, &c.—ADVENTURES OF A NEW YORK DETECTIVE.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S—OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTERIA, BALLAST MUSEUM, 28 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, No. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—BET MARCH AND BRIANTS.

BRYANT'S THEATRE, Manhattan Hall, 42 Broadway.—DAN BRYANT'S NEW STUMP SPEECH—NEGRO COMICALITY, BURLINGUES, &c.—U. S. MAIL.

MOORE'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETIOPIAN MINSTERIA—BALLADS, BURLINGUES AND PANTOMIME.

BROOKLYN ATHLETICUM—ALBERT RUSSELL, FREDERICK TAYLOR AND THE INDIAN.

WASHINGTON HALL, Williamsburg—HILLER'S ST. ALICE—ETIOPIAN SINGING.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 616 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Monday, February 26, 1866.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Our city subscribers will confer a favor by reporting any of our city carriers who overcharge for the Herald.

Country subscribers to the NEW YORK HERALD are requested to send their subscriptions, whenever practicable, by Post Office Order. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.

Advertisements should be sent to the office before nine o'clock in the evening.

THE NEWS.

Telegrams continue to be received from different parts of the country announcing the people's approval of President Johnson's veto message. A mass meeting to endorse it is to be held in Baltimore to-night. Arrangements were perfected on Saturday night for a similar demonstration at an early day in our sister city of Brooklyn. The Democratic Convention in session at Indianapolis, Ind., on Saturday adopted resolutions warmly approving it. Mass meetings of endorsement were held in St. Louis, San Francisco and Keokuk, Iowa, on last Saturday evening.

General Grant yesterday attended morning service at Grace church, and in the evening dined with Judge Daly. To-night the General will have a reception at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and soon after his conclusion will leave for Washington.

A disclosure of the secrets of the republican caucus held in the national capital on last Friday night is given in the despatch of one of our Washington correspondents published to-day. It had been expected that the radicals would on this occasion formally break ground in opposition to President Johnson, as a return for the hot shot which he fired into their camp in his speech of the previous evening; and indeed some slight movements in that direction were made; but it appears that finally, seeing that they had much to lose and little to gain by such a course, they permitted prudence to triumph over their desires, and it was concluded that no such extreme measure should be resorted to. Before this decision was arrived at there was considerable warm discussion, during which Thad. Stevens was charged with being the cause of all the trouble between the President and the party, and Senator Wilson expressed the opinion that the Tennessee representatives should have been admitted long ago. Previous to adjournment the caucus appointed a committee of one from each State to collect funds, circulate documents and attend to the usual party campaign direction.

Facts are said to have lately been developed in Washington which indicate that a large trade is being carried on, by persons assuming to act under authority of the Freedmen's Bureau, in shipping negroes from the more northern of the lately rebellious States to Mississippi and Georgia, where they are compelled to remain on whatever plantations they may be allotted to, whether they like the service or not, being thus reduced to a new system of slavery. It is stated that certain professed philanthropic agents are doing a handsome business in the commissions which they receive for procuring these laborers, and that the trade has grown to such proportions already that the President has protested against it.

The apparent harmony of the recent Republican Convention in Connecticut, and the cause for the very different action from what was expected on the part of its members, are fully explained in our Hartford letter. The democratic, by the national platform adopted in their convention held previously, had rendered the republicans apprehensive of a loss of their control of the State, and caused it to be the fact that their only hope of re-establishing a route to the endorsement of President Johnson and the adoption of a conservative platform.

Therefore, when the convention assembled, although there was a strong Thad. Stevens element in it, the two factions assumed an aspect of harmony, and the leaves and fishes outweighed negro suffrage and other radical measures.

A statement of events and the condition of affairs in Peru since the declaration of war by the government of that country, in alliance with Chile against Spain, is furnished in our Lima correspondence. The Secretary of State announces in a circular letter to the foreign governments that war is the only honorable resort left to Peru, as even her proverbial wealth would be swallowed up in an attempt to satisfy the extortionist insatiable demands which have been made by the Spaniards. The Peruvian finances are at present in a very poor condition for the commencement of hostilities, owing to their alleged weakness and corrupt mismanagement by the late President Pizarro and his subordinates, but still the preparations are being prosecuted vigorously, and the purpose of raising funds a capital tax has been proposed to raise twelve dollars per acre has been

levied on each male inhabitant between twenty-one and sixty. The Chilean Minister in Peru celebrated the ratification of the treaty of alliance between the two republics by a banquet, which all the European diplomats, though invited, declined to attend. Captured papers belonging to the late Spanish Admiral Pareja show that by the instructions of his government he was authorized to bombard Valparaiso. The government of the republic of Ecuador still allows supplies for the Spanish squadron to be shipped from the port of Guayaquil.

An interesting description is also given by our Lima correspondent of a recent trip across the Andes to the famed quicksilver mines of Huancavelica, exceedingly rich in their natural deposits, and once worked so as to yield immense profit, but which are now in a dilapidated condition, operated without system, and rendering not a tithe of the wealth which is stored in their bowels.

The Madrid *Esperanza* is quoted in these columns as having been already at sea, had to put back into English ports on account of the weight of their armor and guns.

Late news from Mexico and the Rio Grande border is furnished in our Boston letter. General Sheridan and General Comstock, the latter belonging to General Grant's staff, have both recently been sent to Brownsville, Texas, and conferred with the military officers there, and, though the object of their movements was not made public, they are supposed to have related to the difficulties caused by the manœuvres of the opposing republican and imperial forces on the opposite side of the river, and to the delicate duties recently imposed on our army officers. In the recent fight near Matamoros between the two republican chiefs Cortina and Canales, before reported, several persons are stated to have been killed and wounded. Mexican desperadoes have rendered certain portions of the Texas side of the Rio Grande almost as bad as their own country, as they cross and recross at will, robbing and murdering at their pleasure, and making the roads actually unsafe for unarmed travellers.

Coin counterfeits, with all the materials and implements of their trade, were lately surprised in the chaparral near Brownsville and arrested. The imperialists still deny the report that the republican General Escobedo has recaptured Monterey, and announce three or four recent republican defeats in the vicinity of that city.

The Texas Constitutional or Reconstruction Convention, which met on the 7th and organized on the 8th inst., has done little as yet. A resolution to the effect that no State has a right to secede was offered on the 13th, but referred to a committee.

The Senate of the Georgia Legislature on the 18th inst. adopted a preamble and resolution complaining that, notwithstanding their State has complied with all the requirements of the national government, their towns are still garrisoned by negro troops, and providing for a common to proceed to Washington and receive from the removal of Herschel V. Johnson has accepted the position of United States Senator from Georgia.

A table, prepared at the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, and which can be relied upon as correct, appears in the Herald this morning, giving some very interesting figures in regard to European emigration, and the destination of passengers arriving here from across the Atlantic. From the information is obtained that during the past year 200,001 immigrants reached this port, of whom 4,501 went to Southern States, 2,435 to Canada, Cuba, Santo Domingo and other foreign places, while 99,438, for a time at least, remained in the city or State of New York.

In addition to the report from the fact that it plainly exhibits the increased emigration to the Southern States since the closing of the rebellion. Before the war the number of people from Europe who went to slave States to settle was comparatively small when placed alongside of the number going to Western and Northern States. This held good during the war, and until the month of May last, when a few immigrants began to find their way to Tennessee and Arkansas and other partially constructed localities, and from that time to the present this movement has continued to gain numerical strength. As the former slaveholding States became quiet and orderly, welcome strangers to their lands and give them work to do, it may be confidently expected that the arrival upon our shores will be encouraged to flock thither in still greater numbers.

Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, has written a letter to a friend in this city, pathetically appealing for some words of comfort "to cheer the patriot heart," and urgently requesting to be informed why the war having ceased, he and his rebel companions have not been there had all their former privileges restored to them. The old rebel ex-general is deeply concerned not only regarding the South, but the fate of the republic and civil liberty as well, and even fears that the constitution, after having withstood four years of force war carried on by himself and comrades for its destruction, is now in some danger.

He has earnestly looked to the President, to Congress and to the national judiciary for light on his path; but none of them have deigned to shed it, and he is still enveloped in darkness. The war of the rebellion itself he regards as merely a little innocent experiment to test State sovereignty, which, though terminating unsuccessfully for those who instituted it, should of course leave them as well off as they were before they began it, if not a little better.

The manner in which the South is being Yankeeized, now that the war is over and slavery is exterminated, is graphically described by one of our New Orleans correspondents. Men from the North and West in large numbers, many of them lately generals, colonels, captains, lieutenants and privates in the national army, have settled in that city and entered into business of all kinds, and under their energy, perseverance and industry the old creole metropolis is fast taking its former French and Spanish characteristics, notwithstanding the efforts of the creole regime to taboo the Northerners in trade as well as social matters. Yankee enterprise is too much for pushing latter day, and regardless of its opposition, is pushing its way rapidly, ready to apply a hand wherever a hand is needed, and is fast developing sources of thrift and wealth which, and the old order of things, were allowed to lie dormant and unnoticed.

A great revival of business in Charleston and general improvement of trade prospects is recorded in our correspondence from that city. Planting operations, too, and affairs generally throughout the State begin to wear a very promising aspect. The more sagacious of the South Carolinians are said to be already able to perceive that free labor will be a great benefit to them.

A continuation of the narrative of his journeyings by the Herald's correspondent in Australia appears in our present issue, containing among other very interesting matters, a description of his visit to the gold fields and the Murray river, further regarding American settlers and miners and American enterprise in that distant region, and reminiscences of the visit of the rebel pirate Shearwater to Melbourne, and a plan concocted by the Americans there for her destruction.

Advices from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, to the 13th of January state that the Basuto war still continued. The Free State army, however, was being rapidly diminished by disease, and the new State's prospects are described as very gloomy. The Basutos have learned, in a day's fighting, to fortify themselves in such a manner as to render their positions unassailable by any but trained troops, and all their important mountain strongholds were being thus fortified. They had commenced a series of raids which threatened to overrun the whole country. As a last recourse against them a levy of Basuto of the people was projected. Six of the Basutos were killed and nine hundred head of cattle were captured in a recent skirmish.

Ordination services took place in St. John's church, Brooklyn, yesterday, in the presence of a large congregation. Bishop Potter officiated in the services and preached a sermon. Two deacons were admitted to priesthood, and one deacon and one deaconess were ordained.

A visit to the leading galleries and studios of New York revealed to us convincing proofs that American art has progressed rapidly within the past year, owing to the genius of Bierstadt, Church, Walker, Huntington and others. We refer to the article on the subject in another column as a proof that we may now compete with the modern European schools of painting, and even surpass them, if our artists receive the encouragement due to their genius and efforts.

James G. Taylor, late a policeman of the Twelfth precinct, was yesterday arrested and committed on the charge of attempting to kill roundsmen John McCullough, of the same precinct, by shooting him in the head with a pistol, about one o'clock yesterday morning, on the corner of Ninth avenue and Thirty-eighth street. Though the wound inflicted is a severe one, it is not expected to prove fatal. It is alleged that the shooting was done in revenge for the roundsmen having made charges of neglect of duty on the part of Taylor, which led to the latter's dismissal from the police force.

Two firemen named Cornelius Mallon and Henry Farmer were yesterday arrested and locked up on charge of having assaulted and beaten, about two o'clock yesterday morning, in a drinking house on the corner of Sixth street and Fillmore place, the overman thereof, Nicholas

Paper, and his wife, inflicting injuries on the latter which it is feared will prove fatal.

The ice in the Hudson river in the vicinity of Albany commenced moving early yesterday morning, and by eleven o'clock the stream between that city and Troy was nearly clear of it. It damaged some distance below Albany causing a backing up of the water and a slight inundation. The new Albany bridge is said not to have been affected by the ice pressure.

The steamer Kate was sunk on Saturday morning on the Ohio river, and it was reported in Louisville yesterday that the steamer Stephen Decatur had been blown up on the Mississippi, above Memphis. There was no loss of life in the case of the Kate. Twenty persons are believed to have been drowned by the sinking of the Nanette Byers on the Ohio river on Saturday.

In an article which appears in another portion of our present issue is given a statement of the principal lines of coast as well as to foreign ports, with lists of the vessels composing them.

The Jamaica news which we publish this morning contains interesting details of the progress made by the royal commission in their investigation of the circumstances connected with the late revolt in that island. It is said that the reality of the plot on the part of the negroes to murder the whites and the better class of colored inhabitants and to confiscate their property has been fully established.

The Secessionists of the South and the Negro Worshipers of the North. All the disasters brought upon the country by the radicals of the two sections cannot cure them of their heresies or arrest their revolutionary and destructive course. The results of their theories and agitations are seen in the slaughter of half a million of men; in the thousands of armless, legless and broken down soldiers which we see daily all over the country; in the destruction of six to ten thousand millions worth of property; in the accumulation of a debt, national, State and municipal, of near four thousand millions, and in all the other evils and sufferings that afflict the country. This is the cost of negro fanaticism on one hand and of secession dogmatism on the other. A few years ago the country was prosperous and happy in the highest degree. Nothing in the history of nations could be compared with it. So light was the hand of government upon us that we hardly felt it. The negroes even, about whom all these troubles have been caused, were for the whole the happiest laboring population in the world. Yet the impracticable and crazy secessionists of the South and the fanatical negro worshippers of the North were not satisfied till they plunged us into the vortex of misery and debt in which we are involved.

We might have supposed that when the dreadful consequences of their agitation were thus realized they would have been shocked at their insane conduct and have become more reasonable. But it is not so. Like the savage beast of the forest, when it tastes blood, becomes more ferocious, these rabid sectional politicians are more wild and reckless than ever. In the South, amidst the desolation which secessionism has brought upon that fair country, the authors of the evil still dare to raise their heads. The sight of the misery and ruin they have caused has not had the effect of curing some of the secessionists of their heresy. They do not, it is true, think of making any organized resistance to the government again, for they know that would be utterly futile, but they show in their conduct and language that their heresies are tainted. In feeling they are inimical to the government. We admit that the best and most intelligent portion of the people—people who sincerely desire to be good and loyal citizens—are not so, and that the incurable secessionists are comparatively few in number, as the extremists on this side are; but these few are doing a great deal of mischief. Instead of modestly retiring from public view for the good of their country and allowing the Union men, or at least those who are less obnoxious, to manage public affairs, they thrust themselves forward to obtain office, to become legislators, or to control the press, exhibiting at the same time their old sectional feeling and secessionist proclivities. It behooves the Southern people to frown down all their old agitator politicians, and particularly the crazy fire-eaters of the press. They should not allow any of that old set to make themselves prominent, but should compel them to act upon the example recently set by Alexander Stephens.

The other extreme faction which has been instrumental in producing the disasters we are suffering—the negro worshippers of the North—are far more dangerous to the country than the other, because they are in a position to do so. They have been successful over their antagonistic but fellow agitators, and they are intolerant and defiant. The negro mania rages in their brain as fierce or fiercer than before. They are not contented with making the negroes free and placing them in a situation to elevate themselves in the scale of civilization; but they are resolved to legislate specially for them, and to make them a powerful political element or machine in the State. In comparison the poor whites, the people of their own race, are of little consequence in the estimation of these negro worshippers. The negro is the idol of such men as Stevens, Sumner and their radical confederates. And while the Southern radicals attempted to destroy the Union to keep the negro in slavery, these extremists of the North have a hundred times declared that they would rather destroy the Union than not raise the negro to the position they have sought for him. In the words of the President, their purpose as to the negro is different, but as to the government the same. Each determine to destroy it rather than not gain their ends. They are traitors; and it may yet be the duty of the President to prove against them the force of his declaration that treason is a crime and must be punished. Let these fomenters of a new rebellion not depend too much upon the impunity that the other rebellion had in Congress till the last moment. The man who now occupies the Presidential chair is of a different quality from old Buchanan.

The NEW CRUSADE—History is always repeating itself. The crusades which were got up to rescue the Holy Land from the infidel are to be revived to save the temporalities of the Roman Church from annihilation. In the different Catholic countries recruiting is being actively carried on for this purpose, France setting the example. The design announced is simply to raise such a small army of foreign volunteers as the Pontifical treasury can afford to maintain. Should this prove insufficient it is said to be intended to unfurl the banner of the Holy Cross, and to preach a crusade in defence of the Pontifical rights, after the fashion of the mission of Peter the Hermit. We question whether in these days much can be done in that way. Modern chivalry is better employed than in fighting the battles of the priests.

The Presidential Plan of the Radicals—Their Certain Defeat.

General Grant's position before the country as the inevitable man for the succession will utterly confound the grand radical scheme to secure the whole government by having a radical President as well as a radical Congress, and a Chief Justice ready to do so, far as his power goes, the radical will. All radical measures and manœuvres are framed and directed to retard reconstruction—to prevent the re-establishment of the Southern communities in their political rights as part of the people of the United States. But the country does not yet very clearly see the plan that lies behind all this. Congress has all necessary power to settle the country and the destinies of every race within its borders; but the radicals will not permit Congress to use that power—not because they want it to have other, newer or different ones, but because they want to prevent the employment of any power that would replace the States in their natural position, return the Southern members to their seats in Congress and restore the Union in form and in fact. That is the first object of all the radical operations; but the people, though they see plainly enough the delay the radicals cause, scarcely appreciate that that delay is designed, because they cannot see beyond it any sufficient motive.

The motive has reference to the next election for President. The radicals are determined that the South shall take no practical part in that election; that the Southern people shall have no voice in choosing the next Executive, and that the choice shall be made by the Northern vote alone, which, of course, they believe they can control. They have especially determined against Tennessee, in order to shut out Mr. Johnson as a possible candidate. It is their settled purpose to prevent reconstruction—to keep the South disorganized and in anarchy if possible, solely as a means to shut it out from participation in the choice of the next President. This is the grand motive of their dangerous policy—a policy and a motive that will consign them to a deeper damnation than has ever yet the lot of any political faction. All interests—the safety, the peace and the prosperity of the nation—are thus laid on the altar of party. If the radicals are as successful in the future as they have hitherto been there is a probability that they will prevent the return of the Southern members throughout the term of the present Congress, and retard reconstruction to that extent. If, then, they should gain another Congress; if the leaders of the party can so far deceive the people as to their true motives that the majority of representatives chosen in the next election shall be radicals, then their scheme will, as they suppose, be consummated.

Though not restored to all its political rights, and not permitted a representation in Congress, the South will still be practically reconstructed in all the material respects of intercourse and commerce; and will undoubtedly go through all the forms, cast its vote for President, and send that vote to Congress. Congress will then have to decide the position of the States. By refusing that vote it will declare that the Southern States form no part of this Union; that secession is a fixed fact, and that the States whose votes were accepted to determine an amendment of the constitution had no right to vote on that question. As the Southern vote for President will probably never suit the radicals, they would doubtless refuse to receive it; and since there would be a natural sympathy between the South and the Northern minority, the country would be torn by the greatest political storm that we have seen yet. Then the people would see how easily the good results of a great struggle may be wasted by the madness of political schemers who would ruin the country they strive to rule. Political dissolution might then, indeed, threaten the nation agitated by so many furious elements of discord.

All the difficulties and dangers of this programme the radicals have made up their minds to face. They are ready to prove by all acts that the war was the failure that the Chicago Convention declared it—that is, that in spite of the war to save the Union, the Union is broken up and the Southern States are out of it; that the "South is victorious," as Wendell Phillips said. All this they will do to accomplish their purpose. But the patriotic perceptions of the people will spoil all their schemes. Grant will be chosen by the unanimous voice of the country, North and South, and practically it will make no difference if the Southern States are counted as in or out. Grant is the only man who can secure this great victory over the enemies of the country, and thus he will be the man to lead us through all our troubles.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.—The manufacturers of envelopes and some of their friends of the press are very much excited by the proposition that the government shall manufacture stamped envelopes, for the better regulation of the postal system. The Postmaster General, we have no doubt, has also an eye to economy in this measure, for the envelope manufacturers have made pretty profitable, not to say exorbitant, contracts with the government, and have put up the price of their material immoderately. We see no reason why the government should not make its own envelopes, but many reasons why it should, foremost among which is the amount of saving it would be to the Treasury and the great convenience it would prove to the public at large. It is alleged that the adoption of this system will shut up twenty-five envelope manufacturers and throw a thousand hands out of employment. This is not so. It may shut up twenty-five individual manufacturers, but factories must still be employed, and the thousand hands also, to do the work for the government, just as well as if government got the envelopes by contract from the manufacturers.

In short, we are asked to sacrifice the convenience of the entire people and the principle of public economy to subserve the interests of one particular branch of business. This is reviving the old tanning system of protection, which, if it is not wholly exploded, ought to be, and soon will be. We hope that the Postmaster General will do as seems best to him in this matter, without regard to any special interests. If it will increase the revenue and serve the public to manufacture stamped envelopes, it seems to us that these are the only considerations to be entertained. The Treasury Department very properly makes its own bank notes instead of leaving their manufacture to the national banks, which make

profit enough out of the National Bank system, to the great detriment of the national revenue and the great oppression of the overtaxed public; and there is no objection to the Post Office Department manufacturing its own envelopes.

New Phases Developing About the Mexican Question.

The address of the French Senate, in response to the Emperor's message to the Legislature, is remarkable for its phraseology and tone upon the Mexican question and toward the United States. It seems as though the Senate felt it necessary to speak in a manner to soothe the wounded pride of his Majesty and the French nation, under the disagreeable situation they are placed in with regard to Mexico. It declares its gratification that the Emperor has announced "to satisfied France that the protection of her commercial interests is assured in a vast and wealthy market, now restored to security." To this the United States can have no objection. Nor are we disposed to question whether France had ever a vast and wealthy market in Mexico or has acquired one so now. The French people may know if this be so; and we heartily wish them all the commercial advantages they can acquire in the legitimate race of trade there or elsewhere. If there were nothing else to complain of we should not complain at all.

But the address exhibits a bad feeling toward this country, which shows the French government had another object in view and has been defeated in it, notwithstanding all the asseverations to the contrary. It says:—"The firm tone of the communications made by your Majesty's government (to the United States) has demonstrated that haughty and menacing language will not decide us to withdraw. France is accustomed to move only at her own time; but she, nevertheless, wishes to remember the ancient friendship between herself and the United States." In spite of the conciliating tone of these last words of the sentence, the remainder is very imperious and anything but courteous to this country. Our government has not been either haughty or menacing to France. It has, in a firm and dignified manner, as became a great country, asserted its fixed and long cherished policy with regard to European interference with the republics of America. France could not expect us to swerve from this. Were we to do so we should merit the contempt of the world. The French government has only itself to blame. It miscalculated the result of what was transpiring in the United States. The war terminated differently to what it expected. It has made a mistake, and now it would show its wisdom much more by getting out of the difficulty with as little noise as possible than by exhibiting irritation and an unfriendly tone. The Emperor Napoleon and his Senate may deem it necessary to use such language to hide the fault committed and to quiet the public mind, but we think their object would be better attained by a different course. As to ourselves, we can afford to maintain the dignified position we have taken without misrepresentation or a display of bad temper.

In connection with this we see by our Washington despatches that Secretary Seward has written to Mr. Bigelow commenting upon that part of the Emperor's message relating to Mexico, and that this despatch also is very firm and decided. Mr. Seward dwells with particular severity, the correspondent says, on that part of the Emperor's message in which he speaks of inviting the United States to join the European intervention in Mexico. This was evidently done by Napoleon to make it "plain" that his purpose originally was not to "plant" a monarchy on the ruins of the Mexican republic. The Emperor must have known when he invited us that we could not enter into any such scheme, that it was contrary to the established policy of this country to enter into any European alliance whatever, and especially as regards the affairs of the American continent. The proposition was a trick, and the assertion that it was made is a trick to blind the world as to the real issue in the case. Mr. Seward can very well treat this with severity. We regret, and the people of this country regret, that anything should have occurred to create bad feeling or a diplomatic controversy upon this matter; but we have only one course to pursue, whatever may be the consequences.

We are informed by the news from Europe that Austria is about to take the place of France in Mexico, that Maximilian will be sustained by Austrian troops as the French withdrew. We can scarcely believe this statement; for however much the Austrian government may wish to save a member of its royal family from the humiliation of being forced out of Mexico, such an act would be suicidal. This is game the astute Napoleon would like to play undoubtedly, for it would be carrying out his policy in Mexico, and would weaken Austria at home, so that he could more easily sever Venice from that empire, or make war on her for any other purpose whenever he might think proper. We have no doubt he would gladly afford transports, or money if needed, to send half the Austrian army to Mexico. But this would not serve the purpose as to the maintenance of an empire in Mexico or as to laying the opposition of the United States to it. On the contrary, the people of this country would be exasperated at such a trick and such double dealing. We are opposed to all European intervention on this continent. In short, there is no way possible of settling this Mexican difficulty but by returning to the *status quo* anterior to our civil war, and of leaving the Mexican people to govern themselves without the intervention of French, Austrian, Belgian or any other foreign troops.

"PUT YOUR HORSES IN ORDER."—The new Health law comes into operation on the 1st of March. It will save money to anticipate its operation. Let all those whose premises require the intervention of the night man, the scavenger, the lime washer and the painter take measures at once to secure their services. A dollar expended in this way now will save ten that will have to be forcedly expended a month later. Under the stringent operation of the new law the price of labor in the way of cleansing, fumigating and painting will be increased enormously. The owners of tenement houses in particular had better take heed of this fact. No species of influence or bribery will avail to save them from the obligations of humanity, which they have hitherto so shamefully evaded. "Put your horses in order," say moreless grinders of the poor. Be quick about it, or the State will spare you the trouble.

POLLARD'S EXPLANATION—GENERAL GRANT ON THE COPPERHEAD PRESS.—Pollard, of the Richmond Examiner, editorially explains that he was permitted to resume the publication of his paper upon promising the President that he would "support the Union, the constitution and the laws, and the policy of the administration." Pollard further says in reference to General Grant's order permitting the resumption of said paper:—

I knew nothing of General Grant's order for the release of the office until I read it in the papers. I saw that office but once, when he refused emphatically to revoke the order for the seizure of the paper. It was evident that I had nothing to hope from him; for he said to me expressly that, if he had the authority, he would that day suppress the New York News, the Cincinnati Enquirer and the Chicago Times, adding that the "copperhead papers of the North," as he designated them, were doing quite as much harm as the papers in the South. Deriving no satisfaction from him, I was forced to appeal to the President, giving him the pledge contained in the letter above. It was written during my last interview with the President, and in his own office. To his kind and considerate hearing, and in his sense of justice, I feel that I owe the restoration of my paper.

This defines the position of General Grant in reference to "the copperhead papers of the North." He speaks of them as a soldier, and there are a million Union soldiers from the war who hold the same opinion. They cannot forget such things as Jake Thompson's afflictions. General Grant deals as a Union soldier with such customers. President Johnson is disposed to be more lenient; but still on the great questions of loyalty and restoration Johnson and Grant stand together—the one the President of the people that is, and the other the people's President that is destined to be.

RADICAL NEWSPAPERS AND THE PRESIDENT.—We observe with regret that many of the radical newspapers are disgracing the profession of journalism by personal insinuations and innuendoes in regard to President Johnson. The Tribune of this city, we are sorry to say, is conspicuous in this business. Its editorial columns and its correspondence are filled with malicious little scandals and slanders which can only injure the journal that prints them. Of this class are the assertions that "the President celebrated Washington's birthday with spirit," and that "the extraordinary speech of President Johnson on Thursday has been attributed to a weakness to which it is universally understood he is occasionally addicted." These remarks are intended to convey the impression that the President was intoxicated on Thursday; but, in fact, there is not the slightest occasion for any such story. We know, upon the most reliable authority, that these radical rumors are utterly false, and the Washington despatches of the Tribune itself assert that "the speech was made under no such influence." Why, then, should the radical newspapers condescend to this style of warfare? Let them attack the President openly and by fair and manly arguments, or conceal their chagrin by silence. Their present course is equally disreputable and silly.

THE CREDIT—THE BRITISH ARISTOCRATIC PRESS.—An American correspondent of the London Daily News (a leading liberal organ) says in a recent letter that "how to prevent the South from securing, with the aid of the democrats, such a majority in Congress as would endanger the public credit still continues to be the question which, more than all others, fills the public mind, although it is only the radicals who actively agitate it." This is an English liberal view of our financial danger from our present political situation. The British aristocratic press, on the other hand, of the secession school, are leaving no stone unturned to create distrust abroad of our financial safety. No doubt they will make the most of the recent explosion between President Johnson and the radical majority of Congress, as the prelude to our financial ruin; but the interests of the great body of the American people of all classes are so thoroughly identified with the national Treasury that it cannot be shaken. Upon this question, even assuming that Southern representatives will be opposed to a national debt incurred in the subjugation of a Southern rebellion, the restoration to Congress of the late rebel States will be but as a drop in the bucket. We cannot imagine, however, that against his own financial and political interests, and those of his people, any Southern representative in Congress will come in to make war upon the national Treasury. The danger lies in the continued exclusion of the South and the continued prostration of Southern industry.

A BREEZE AMONG THE NEWSPAPERS.—The President's veto and his late trenchant off-hand speech against the leading radicals and "dead ducks" of Washington, have created a tremendous sensation among the newspapers throughout the country. The democratic journals are in the seventh heaven of glorification, while the republican organs are gloomy, perplexed and inexplicably mixed up. They seem to think with Thaddeus Stevens, that there has been an earthquake, and that it has turned the world upside down, while, according to the Secretary of State, the political situation is as lovely as a bright May morning, and all our troubles are imaginary and will be over in less than ninety days. We comment to our doleful republicans a piece of the magic shirt of the "happy man."

THE CABINET.—It is given out that the resignation of Secretary Stanton is in the hands of the President and will doubtless be accepted, and that Mr. Secretary Harlan, of the same mind, is in a similar situation. A few days will probably settle the question; but what of the Senate? We dare say that in the reorganization of his Cabinet, the President will select new men so acceptable to the country at large that the Senate will recognize the propriety of their confirmation. In the appointment of good and able men the right of the President to a Cabinet of his own choosing cannot be denied.

Sudden Departure of Secretary Seward.—Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, left the residence of Mr. R. M. Hatchford, in theory, last evening for Washington. The Secretary had not departed leaving the city before Wednesday next, but a telegraphic despatch, received yesterday afternoon, caused him to depart at once for Washington.

Condition of the Steamer Oceanus.—Providence, Feb. 25, 1866. The steamer Oceanus, bound for New York, which went ashore Friday night on the south side of Swan's Island and burnt, remained at ten o'clock this morning with her bow well out of water, which was level with the water. The crew was smooth and weather proof and, if freight, of domestic goods and general merchandise, will probably be saved.

Sailing of the Steamship Moravian.—The steamship Moravian, Captain Aston, sailed at thirty minutes past six this morning for Liverpool. Wind strong, bright and clear. Thermometer thirty-seven degrees.